

yellow fever, and, as far as the records show, the only death from that disease in the city proper, was that of Colonel George Edwin Waring, Jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner under Mayor Strong. Colonel Waring is best remembered for his admirable work in purifying Havana, Cuba. He contracted the disease in that city.

Colonel Waring was sent to Havana to cleanse it. He was then the foremost sanitary expert in the country. Although he must have known the danger he went to Havana, and cleaned it. He returned late in the fall of 1898 and died from yellow fever at his home in this city.

Dr. Doty says he remembers Colonel Waring reaching quarantine. He told Dr. Doty that, except for an annoying headache, he felt perfectly well. He was to have gone direct to Washington, but on reaching the city became seriously ill and died a few days later.

Contending that the death of Smith need give no cause for alarm, Dr. Doty recalled that there was more reason for alarm in 1897 and 1898, when the entire Cuban port was quarantined. He said:

"During that year nearly every vessel that came from the southern countries had one or more victims of the disease. Some of them died. In those days there were not strict quarantine regulations as now. We held no one unless there were positive symptoms of the disease. Now we have a precaution that is a guarantee against even the remotest possibility of this disease entering the port—the holding of every passenger, first class or second, officers or crew, having an abnormal temperature."

There is no need, as I have said before, for alarm. Yellow fever cannot enter the city under the strict regulations now at quarantine. We take no risks. Every man, woman and child with high temperatures must rest awhile on the islands until their temperatures are normal. That is the only way we can detect the disease. There have been two hundred such removed during the last few weeks, and it is a notable fact that only three cases of yellow fever were found among them. Two were fatal, the third recovered.

Of these there were quite a few who had malaria. Nearly all had symptoms of that disease, and that is the disease we have to watch closely. It is deceiving. The line between malaria and yellow fever is thin, and it takes some days to diagnose a yellow fever case.

PRAY FOR ARCHBISHOP.

New-Orleans More Hopeful Over Promised Government Control.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

New-Orleans, Aug. 6.—Every Catholic in New-Orleans is tonight offering up prayers that Monsignor P. L. Chappelle, Archbishop of the Diocese of Louisiana and Apostolic Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, will recover from the yellow fever by which he has been stricken. The news that the Archbishop had the fever spread through the city like wildfire, and was the one topic of conversation here. The fact that he took the disease was the cause of comment, as he was in Cuba at the time that the terrible disease was epidemic there and never feared infection.

This evening the condition of the Archbishop is very serious, although he is somewhat improved since this morning.

In spite of all remonstrances, the Archbishop has insisted in riding through the infected district daily, and it is in this manner that he is supposed to have contracted the disease. The Archbishop is in charge of Dr. Larrous, who is one of the greatest experts on yellow fever in the city. Dr. Guitierrez is also attending the case. These physicians are confident that the distinguished prelate will recover.

The situation in this city will be turned over to the federal authorities some time tomorrow. At a meeting of the citizens, held this afternoon, sufficient funds were pledged by the business men of the city to carry out the plans of Dr. White, of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, for the cleaning of the city. It was estimated that the fight might have to be carried on for at least sixty days, and Dr. White's estimate of the cost was about \$2,000 a day, in addition to the amount which will be furnished by the government. This amount was promptly subscribed by the business men, and telegrams were sent to Surgeon General Wyman, at Washington, and to President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay.

The means that every possible financial assistance will be given the authorities by the citizens. New-Orleans is unfortunate in that she has no civic fund for purposes of this kind, and it therefore devolves on the people of the city to take the necessary action. This will make the entire amount which has been raised by the people of the city to carry on this fight over \$250,000.

Quarantine regulations are unchanged to-day, although it is believed that as soon as the federal authorities take charge of the situation they will put a stop to the interruption to interstate traffic and the handling of the mails which has resulted from the senseless quarantine rules which have been put into effect by the people of the small towns in this and adjoining States. Dr. White will have the use of both the militia and the federal troops stationed here in carrying out any orders which he may give, and all the railroads are looking forward with pleasure to the government's taking charge of the situation. Affairs were so serious that an engineer taking out a train never knew at what moment he might be shot in his engine cab by some irresponsible quarantine guard.

In all the churches of the city to-day prayers for the deliverance of the city from the disease were repeated, and there is a feeling of hopefulness among all the people since the government promised to take charge which did not exist before. The officials of the city are feeling better, and the fact that only two new cases developed to-day is considered as decidedly favorable. One of these was in the uptown district, away from all other foci, and the other was a boy, two years old, who was taken from people who were found in the Italian quarter in the last stages of the disease, and who were taken to the hospital to die.

A peculiar case came up last night when an Italian boy was supposed to be dead from yellow fever, and arrangements were made for the funeral. The physicians had him removed from the house, deciding that it was simply a case of suspended animation.

TWO OF THE FEVER FIGHTERS.

Dr. Joseph H. White, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, who is fighting yellow fever in New-Orleans, is a native of Georgia. He entered the United States Marine Hospital service in 1884. In 1893 he represented the service in Hamburg, Germany, during the cholera epidemic. He was in charge of the yellow fever situation in Jacksonville in 1898, and stamped out the disease in Hampton, Va., in 1899 under the most unfavorable circumstances. He has been very successful in dealing with smallpox also and the bubonic plague, which ravaged the Chinese quarters of San Francisco in 1900.

Dr. Gregorio M. Guitierrez, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, who is assisting Dr. White, was born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1867. He was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. He then served as interne in the Philadelphia and

Union hospitals, entering the Marine Hospital service in 1888 as inspector of immigrants at New-York. From 1891 to 1895 he was in charge of the Gulf quarantine station. During the Spanish war he served at the camps in Havana, Matanzas and Cienfuegos. He was born in Matanzas of the island of Cuba in 1863, where he established an organization for stamping out yellow fever on similar lines to the system pursued in Cuba, which went further to prove the mosquito theory.

THE WINONA SUSTAINED.

Secretary Shaw Upholds the Action of Captain Chaytor.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Secretary Shaw to-day telegraphed to Captain E. C. Chaytor, of the revenue cutter Winona, sustaining the captain's actions in the enforcement of the yellow fever quarantine between Mississippi and Louisiana, and giving some general instructions. The dispatch is in reply to one from Captain Chaytor saying the friction between the two States has become serious, and asking for an official definition of the revenue cutter's authority. The correspondence follows:

Gulfport, Miss., Aug. 5, 1905.
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:
Request you telegraph specific instructions as to my authority to act in the matter of enforcing quarantine between the States of Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is enforcing a strict quarantine against Louisiana, where yellow fever is epidemic. Several private launches, placed at the disposal of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, and acting under instructions of Surgeon Wadsworth, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, are threatened to be arrested by the naval militia and sheriffs of Louisiana, and one of the aforesaid launches and her crew has been arrested and are now in the custody of Louisiana authorities. The situation has become acute and serious in the friction between the States of Mississippi and Louisiana up to the present time. I have governed my actions in the interest of the public health without regard to State lines, and how the matter seems to be a question of State rights up to this stage. I have been guided by laws and regulations pertaining to quarantine in my action in this matter, but, under the present serious condition, I ask your instruction as to my further proceedings.

Captain United States Revenue Cutter.
I think you are proceeding properly, notwithstanding conflicting reports. Promptly advise the name, general description and name of master of every private vessel placed at your disposal. We will then give authority which will doubtless protect them. There may be some question as to the authority of the vessels and tow them to Ship Island, but there can be no doubt of your authority to prevent both vessels and persons leaving the infected district. I have directed that you be given full authority to enforce quarantine in this matter, and exercise general supervision over his branch of the service.

BABIES' BODIES IN STREET.

Famished Horse Unable to Pull Them to Cemetery.

With the bodies of three dead babies on the rear seat of a surrey, the parents of the babies being too poor to attend their funerals, Gus Cohen, nineteen years old, of No. 71 Eldridge-st., crossed by the 92d-st. ferry yesterday to Astoria, on his way to Mount Zion Cemetery, where the bodies of the little ones were to be buried. As Cohen drove up 9th-ave., Astoria, toward Broadway, his horse fell. Cohen tried to get the horse to rise, but the animal was too exhausted, and Cohen thought of abandoning the horse, and putting the three wooden boxes on his shoulders and carrying them to the cemetery.

Just then William Dusing, the Long Island superintendent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, drove into sight, he having been telephoned that there was an exhausted horse lying in the street, and there were three boxes which looked like coffins in the wagon to which the horse was attached. Dusing believed at first that he had made the arrest of some one carting dead bodies from a baby farm. The horse was so weak that Dusing had to get a number of men to assist him in getting the animal to its feet. He then arrested Cohen, who told the following story:

I am in the employ of L. Greenberg, an undertaker, at No. 211 Duane-st., and he sent me out to-day with this horse and buggy to gather up three dead bodies of children and take them to Mount Zion Cemetery for burial. I had to go a quarter of 12 to 12:30-st. for the last body, and I told Mr. Greenberg that the horse was too weak to drive and he said he would send me out with that sick animal, and it is not my fault that the horse fell.

When Superintendent Dusing heard Cohen's story he telephoned to Greenberg, saying that his horse was at the Astoria Police Station, where Cohen was locked up, and that the three dead bodies of the poor children were at the same station. Dusing expected that Greenberg would go to the police station to bail Cohen, and if he had it was the intention of Dusing to lock up the undertaker. Another horse soon arrived from Manhattan, and the animal was hitched to the surrey and the bodies of the three little ones taken to Mount Zion, where they arrived for burial just prior to the gates of the cemetery being closed.

Superintendent Dusing said:
That horse was almost famished. He is both sick and sore, and I will lodge a complaint in the morning against the owner of the animal when Cohen is arraigned in court. I did not know the undertaker had three dead bodies of children, but what was I to do, for that horse would have died if an attempt had been made to drive him any further.

DELAY SAVED HIS CASH.

Farmer Had \$800 for Belcher, but Missed Appointment.

Patterson, N. J., Aug. 6 (Special).—William J. Pendleton, of Waverly, saved \$800, although he does not read the papers and had not heard of the disappearance and defalcation of Mayor William H. Belcher. He would give him the \$800 to invest a week ago, the day before Mayor Belcher absconded. He did not have the money at that time, but he had it yesterday, and heard of Belcher's disappearance for the first time. He left the office thankful that he was a week late, and with a firm determination to read the papers every day hereafter.

The police are still without any clues to Belcher's whereabouts. Descriptions of the missing man have been scattered broadcast, but without result thus far.

The creditors of Belcher will meet to-morrow to discuss the question of bringing proceedings to have him declared a bankrupt. The proceedings will probably be brought at once.

The more the career of Belcher is investigated the blacker his record appears. The most astounding feature of the whole of his life is that he managed to delude his acquaintances and friends into believing that he was a man of probity and honor.

"He was dishonest as a schoolboy, and continued his dishonesty all through his life," said one who knew him well, in speaking of the recent revelations. "He was whipped once in school and never got home for a week. He was a member of the schoolmates, and I remember well that the schoolmaster at that time predicted a future of criminality for Belcher."

Many incidents were recalled to-day of Belcher's dishonesty when a young man in Patterson, before he became a member of the bar, was in recent years Belcher was generally regarded as a man who was incapable of doing a dishonest act.

The Borough of Haledon was that discovered that it is among the victims of the Mayor's fraudulent transactions. Some time ago land was purchased by the borough for a new road, and Belcher attended to the legal end of the business. He produced a title showing that the property was free and clear. The borough officials learned yesterday that the property was mortgaged for more than its value. The road will not be opened, for the present at least.

SPARKLING

Antony Perry

"The Perfect Table Water."

Antony Perry

"The Perfect Table Water."

Antony Perry

"The Perfect Table Water."

FOG HOLDS ENVOYS BACK.

Continued from first page.

Wallace, of the navy, will go to meet them and extend a formal welcome. It was planned that his first call would be on Ambassador Rosen. M. Witte having decided, it was reported, to come to Portsmouth by rail. The admiral then was to visit the Dolphin and welcome the envoys of Japan. As soon as the admiral returned to the navy yard, the envoys were to follow on launches and be formally received at the conference building.

As soon as the formal reception is over a buffet luncheon will be served. Admiral Mead having invited about seventy persons, others and civilians to meet the Japanese delegation. When luncheon ends the plenipotentiaries, escorted by marines and New-Hampshire militia, will go to the courthouse in Portsmouth, where they will be received by Governor McLane and his staff, and other State officials.

At the Wentworth everything has been done to render agreeable the stay of the diplomats. In the main building a considerable portion has been set apart for the use of the Japanese delegation, the flag of Japan indicating the quarters of the representatives of the island kingdom. The entire annex has been given up to the use of the Russian delegation, the flag of Russia flying from the building, which will, it is assumed, for some time be the residence of M. Witte, Baron Rosen and their staff. There is a conference hall, a hall for the plenipotentiaries, but there are as yet absolutely no foundations on which to base an intelligent estimate of the outcome.

THE PLACE OF MEETING.

Government Spends \$15,000 to Equip Naval Stores Building.

Portsmouth, Aug. 6.—After a day of strenuous activity at the navy yard, the finishing touches in preparation for the peace conference were made late this afternoon and everything is now in readiness both inside and outside of the large new naval stores building, where the plenipotentiaries are to hold their daily sessions.

The second floor of the building is to be occupied by the peace missions. The conference room is in the center of the building, over the main entrance. Adjoining it on one side is a suite of three spacious rooms, assigned to the Japanese envoys. On the other side is a reception room dedicated to the representatives of the United States government. Beyond this is a suite of three rooms for the use of the Russian mission. On either side of a corridor, which divides the building, are large dining rooms, where midday luncheons will be served separately to the respective missions.

Two fireproof rooms have been fitted up for the storage of documents. The conference room is well furnished. A mammoth table in the center is surrounded by huge chairs upholstered in black leather. On the floor is a Persian rug. At either end of the room are mahogany tables adapted for clerical work. The walls of the room are draped with flags used by the navy in making the international code signals. These flags relieve the bare walls in all of the rooms, and are the only decorations. It has cost the United States government \$15,000 to equip the quarters for the conference.

Without the building all appearance of newness has been removed. The borders of the newly laid cement walk have been sodded, and the gravel walk, leading to the landing, 1,000 feet away, has been put in repair. Everything at the landing stage has been made as shipshape as possible. The floats have new floorings, and have been moored to the sea wall. A gangplank leads from the floats to the shore.

Every available room in the Hotel Wentworth, where the missions are to be quartered, has been taken. The city is filled with a small army of newspaper correspondents, representing, in addition to the press associations and the great dailies of the United States, journals in Europe and Japan.

Arrangements were made whereby Herbert D. Pelce, son of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, will represent the Russian plenipotentiaries at the railroad station, and convey them to the Hotel Wentworth in an automobile. Young Mr. Pelce speaks Russian fluently.

RUSSIANS ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

Newspapers Ceasing Fruitless Comment on Peace Negotiations.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—The morning newspapers appear to be tiring of making blind comments on the possibilities of the Portsmouth peace conference, but the movements of M. Witte are followed with interest by the people in the daily papers, and they are awaiting news of the negotiations with anxiety.

The "Novoye Vremya" says that Russia's internal troubles will end with the introduction of a representative government. Russia, it says, wishes peace, but peace is necessary to Japan.

PRAYS THAT PEACE MAY COME.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Makes Special Allusion to Pending Conference.

Every seat was taken and a number of people were standing in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the London minister, preached an earnest sermon on "Peace." He announced beforehand that on Sunday, in addition to the proper services of the day, he would hold one in the lecture hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock in the evening, when he will by special request give an account of his work in London.

In his prayer he made special allusion to the peace conference, saying:

"Now, oh, Lord, we pray for larger issues. Thou art God the King of all. Who predestinates in mystery over the strife of man. We pray Thee for peace, and that the President of this people may be given wisdom at this critical time. We pray that Thou mayest guide those who are come to this land to represent two great nations, so that carnage may cease and blood may be more shed."

Yet may Thy purpose be completed, for Thou makest even the wrath of men to praise Thee. So shall we rest content in Thy purpose, praying only that Thou manifest Thyself as God in Thy great glory.

DR. SWANSON ON PEACE.

The Stopping of War an Expression of True Patriotism, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Swanson, of Glasgow, Scotland, who is visiting at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 45th-st. and 5th-ave., the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, returned on Saturday from his vacation, where he was spent in England. While Dr. Swanson will occupy the pulpit of the Collegiate Church each Sunday of this month, did not refer directly in his sermon to the Russian-Japanese peace conference, the underlying idea of his discourse was that patriotism can as well find expression in that which goes toward making of an honorable and a lasting peace as in the prosecution of warfare and the successful conduct of a war. He also pointed out that in the consideration of patriotism one must not be led away to believe that the protection or the prosecution of any commercial or business enterprise is the highest form of patriotism.

"Patriotism is one of the most important things in this life," said Dr. Swanson. "For patriotism means a fast, unflinching adherence to our principles. The great trouble of this present time is that men are led away after the material, and in the great strife for place and position they forget to follow after the spiritual, and in the night for place do not take into consideration the principles of true patriotism."

TOWN TREASURY ROBBERED.

Forty Armed Poles Kill Guards and Get \$10,000.

Opatoff, Russian Poland, Aug. 6.—Early this morning the local treasury was attacked by forty armed men, who killed or wounded all the watchmen guarding the building. The robbers got \$10,000.

A MOVE TOWARD AMERICA.

The "Novoye Vremya" Suggests an Alliance with the United States.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—The republication here to-day by the "Novoye Vremya" of an article written in 1859 by Alexander Herzen, the Russian author and political agitator, in which a strong plea is made for a Russo-American alliance and American and European systems of governments are compared, most favorably to that of America, is of considerable significance in view of the general political situation and the fact that Russia is to-day on the point of establishing a general assembly. The presence of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries in the United States and the "Novoye Vremya's" relations with the government add significance to the article. The "Novoye Vremya" is fully aware that the revival to-day of Herzen's ideas is acceptable to the government, and the printing of it may be called semi-official.

Herzen died at Paris on January 21, 1870, after many years of exile because of his advanced ideas, which were not acceptable to the Russian government. In the course of exile he published in London a newspaper of liberal tendencies called "Kolokol" ("The Bell"), in which he carried on a relentless propaganda for a constitution in Russia. The circulation of Herzen's works in Russia was prohibited until within the last few months.

The opening paragraph of the article published by the "Novoye Vremya" to-day is a strong plea for an alliance between Russia and America, quoted from a Philadelphia newspaper printed in 1858 and citing physical and political reasons therefor. Herzen says that Russia should free herself from Old World prejudices and fallacies and turn to her great neighbor across the Pacific to learn a lesson from her political and commercial successes. "Russia having reached between the two nations only the broad ocean, but naught of antiquated prejudices or envy. If Russia can free herself from the St. Petersburg traditions, her best and most natural ally is the United States of America."

Herzen notes a lack of sympathy on the part of the other European nations for Russia, and refers to America's good will toward the country. "Both countries overflow with strength, energy and the spirit of organization," continues the article; "both are without pasts, and both began their national lives by breaking with traditions."

Herzen commends America's handling of questions of state, saying that American institutions fulfill all the demands of the democratic republic. He praises the American Constitution and the electoral system, saying that Russia should study these carefully and follow many of their features. He says that the European systems of government mean war, misery and poverty, and asks why Russia follows Europe.

The "Novoye Vremya," referring editorially to the article, says that it is worthy of the closest scrutiny.

CRITICISM OF SEA FIGHT.

Japanese Commander's Review of the Action Off Tsushima.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Tokio, July 9.—Commander Akiyama, who took part in the battle of the Sea of Japan, has prepared for publication a long statement on the great action. It supports gunnery, battleships and tactics as the main factors in naval warfare in preference to the destroyer and the torpedo.

He prefaces his statement by saying that good gunnery depends on the division officers. He says that the Russian officers were lamentably lacking in training. In the early part of the battle the Russians made only one hit to three made by the Japanese. The latter had three or four guns in action to one of the former, and there was, therefore, nothing remarkable in the disparity of losses.

The commander says that Admiral Rojestvensky should not be criticised for electing to take chances at Tsushima. On the contrary, it was the wisest course open to him. Tsushima Strait is long and narrow, the season was foggy, and there were mechanical obstructions. Distance and coal were against Soya, and the time consumed in reaching that entrance would have betrayed his plans. His plight on emerging from Soya would have been much worse than he might reasonably hope for at Tsushima.

The commander insists that the great mistake of the Russians was in marshalling their vessels in double column line ahead. From the moment they went into action in this formation the Japanese regarded victory as assured. Apart from the impossibility of maintaining an orderly formation when pursuing such tactics for defensive purposes, there was the fact that only a few of the ships could bring their guns into effective action against the Japanese attacking fleet. The latter ships were able to concentrate their whole fire upon the leading Russian ships, and in return received only a limited fire. Had the Russians adopted the plan of imposing the brunt of the action on their battleships, while the rest of the fleet broke through and steered direct for Vladivostok, the commander believes that they would have achieved a more successful result.

Instead of doing that, they followed the plan of aiding one another, and thus, when the head of the battleship column got into trouble, the others steamed up and thrust themselves into the same difficulties.

Discussing the question of sinking battleships and armored cruisers by gunfire, the commander expresses the opinion that the fact that the Russian ships were exceptionally low in the water contributed materially to the result. The Russians carried large quantities of coal, stores and ammunition, and thus weighted down and in a rough sea, suffered badly from hits near the waterline that ordinarily would not have been serious.

The commander says that the battle did not, as some say, prove the superiority of armor to armor. He says that the Russian ships were not pierced. The distribution of armor is another question, and he says the Russian builders do not appear to have adopted the latest knowledge and principles on the subject.

The high seas aided the Japanese gunnery and made more marked the lack of training in the Russian gunnery. The Russian ships were not permitted favorable torpedo attacks, and the luck of the pursuit of the Japanese, undertaken the second day of the battle, was another notable element in making the victory complete.

Commander Akiyama defends Nebogatoff's surrender from severe criticism. Nebogatoff's surrender, he says, was not a disgrace, but a necessary step to the end of the war. He says that the Russian ships were not pierced, and that the Russian builders do not appear to have adopted the latest knowledge and principles on the subject.

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TOOT THEMSELVES TO JAIL.

Boys Sound Police Alarm on Whistle of 3d-ave. Train.

Continued blowing of a whistle on a southbound 3d-ave. ("L") train yesterday afternoon caused great excitement as a continuous blast means "police wanted." Three boys caused the trouble.

Thomas McGrath, fifteen years old, of No. 28 East 43d-st.; Patrick Collins, fifteen years old, of No. 36 East 43d-st.; and John Darcy, fourteen years old, of No. 28 East 43d-st., pulling the whistle of the whistle after the train pulled out of the 7th-st. station. The boys were warned to stop. After the train quit the 6th-st. station, the boys again jerked the cord, making a racket that woke up every policeman within earshot. The boys were taken to the police station, and the train was delayed for some time. The police report that the whistling greatly alarmed the women passengers on the train.

UNION AFTER MR. JEROME.

He Must Not Criticise Pallas, Who Is Still "Organized."

The remarks of District Attorney Jerome in criticizing Mayor McClellan's appointments, including that of Park Commissioner John J. Pallas, has made the Pattern Makers' Union, of which Commissioner Pallas is a member, angry. The subject was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by A. B. MacStay, delegate of the Pattern Makers' Union. "I want this body to make a protest against the criticism of Park Commissioner Pallas by District Attorney Jerome," he said. "Mr. Pallas has done more in the Park Department than all the other Park Commissioners put together."

Several delegates were on their feet, and one of them who got the chairman's eye said that the attack was a scheme to pull political chestnuts out of the fire. Other delegates said that labor was insulted.

"The attack on Mr. Pallas by District Attorney Jerome," said James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters, "is an attempt to malign one of the most faithful members of the Central Federated Union, who has a good labor record all along, and we should uphold all our old time labor members. John Pallas is criticized simply because he is a union man. Why should not a union man be as good as any other in a city department? The efforts of Commissioner Pallas have put the parks in a better condition than they have ever been in before."

"I think we are taking this matter too seriously," said Delegate Hand, of the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union. "The District Attorney has the right of criticizing any appointment of the Mayor."

Delegate Keller, of the Patternmakers' Union, said that Mr. Jerome had said that Mr. Pallas was a nice gentleman and may be an excellent patternmaker, but that did not qualify him necessarily for making a good landscape gardener. Morris Brown, former Socialist candidate for Controller, then made a long speech denouncing Mr. Jerome. He said that Mr. Jerome was a "humbung" and would wake up some fine morning to find labor men occupying the best city departments.

After some discussion Delegate MacStay asked for the endorsement of a letter in which District Attorney Jerome was denounced for criticizing Commissioner Pallas. It stated that a committee had been appointed to "resent the insult" cast on Mr. Pallas by the District Attorney. Mr. Pallas, it said, was not only a member of the Patternmakers' League of North America in good standing, but was also a general organizer of the league for the Eastern States, further, that he had always been, and was now, a good labor man. It also said that Mr. Pallas had made the parks and public playgrounds more healthful for children, and that his union was proud of his record. The committee then referred to as appointed to "resent the insult" is composed of A. B. MacStay, John J. Jones, William Case, John Watt and James O'Neill.

When the letter was read a motion was made to table the whole matter. The motion was unanimously voted down. It was then decided to have the letter spread on the minutes of the central body and to send a copy of the letter to Mr. Jerome.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

Elevator Boy Sticks to Post During Blaze.

There was considerable excitement at a small fire early last night in the Ganoga apartment house, at Nos. 55 to 63 East 27th-st. The fire was in a clothes closet on the third floor. In the apartments of J. L. Altorn, a broker. Clouds of smoke filled the halls, causing a panic among the tenants.

The building is a nine story brownstone apartment opposite Madison Square. As the halls became filled with smoke the tenants sought safety there. Throughout the excitement Joseph Andrews, a negro elevator boy, stood by his post and made many trips up through the smoke filled shaft, bringing down all who wished to leave the house.

Mrs. Scherer and Mrs. Duval, who live on one of the upper floors, were found in the hall half overcome by the smoke. They were taken to the street.

On the arrival of the fire apparatus, it is said that some one told Battalion Chief Langford that there was no fire, and that the smoke was caused by other causes. The man was pushed aside and the men went into the building, but their services were not required as the fire had been extinguished by the employees of the house. E. R. Bell and James Thornton, the former Republican leader of the 25th Assembly District, live in the house. The damage to the building will be about \$300.

SWELTER AT SEASIDE.

Many Visit Coney Island's Tragedy Spot of Last Sunday.

Thousands of visitors to Coney Island yesterday gathered about the tragedy spot of last Sunday's thunderstorm. Although the crowd spoke of the calamity, it seemed to have little effect on bathing at Brighton Beach, where the surf was crowded more than usual. It was estimated that over three hundred thousand persons were at Coney Island yesterday. The records of the Police Department showed few arrests. There were few escapes from automobiles, but many escapes from the beach.

The only fatality of the day was reported in Sheepshead Bay, where Thomas Murphy, fifteen years old, of No. 50 New-York-ave., Brooklyn, was dragged to death in the fatal Dead Man's Hole, the spot where four persons were drowned last year. Murphy was swimming near the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club. Members of the Verona Boat Club and the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club made repeated attempts to rescue him. The boy was finally